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SPRING MEETING OF THE MARYLAND-VIRGINIA-DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SECTION.

The spring meeting of the Maryland-Virginia-District of Columbia Section of the Mathematical Association of America was held at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., on May 4, 1918. Among the thirty-two persons in attendance were the following members of the Association: O. S. Adams, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Clara L. Bacon, Goucher College; C. C. Bramble, U. S. Naval Academy; J. A. Bullard, U. S. Naval Academy; Paul Capron, U. S. Naval Academy; G. R. Clements, U. S. Naval Academy; A. Cohen, Johns Hopkins University; Alexander Dillingham, U. S. Naval Academy; Angelo Hall, U. S. Naval Academy; W. M. Hamilton, U. S. Nautical Almanac Office; Wm. E. Heal, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industries; L. S. Hulburt, Johns Hopkins University; W. W. Johnson, U. S. Naval Academy; A. E. Landry, Catholic University; Florence P. Lewis, Goucher College; Frank Morley, Johns Hopkins University; O. J. Ramler, Catholic University; H. M. Roeser, U. S. Bureau of Standards; R. E. Root, U. S. Naval Academy; W. F. Shenton, U. S. Naval Academy; C. E. Van Orstrand, U. S. Geological Survey and George Washington University.

The annual election of officers of the Section resulted as follows: Chairman, Professor A. E. Landry, Catholic University; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor R. E. Root, U. S. Naval Academy; Third member of the Executive Committee, Professor L. S. Hulburt, Johns Hopkins University.

The president, Professor A. Cohen, presided at both sessions of the meeting. The program was opened by a cordial and inspiring address of welcome by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of Catholic University. In the interval between the two sessions those attending were the guests of Catholic University at a most enjoyable luncheon, served in Graduates Hall.

Titles and authors of papers read were as follows:

"On the problem of elimination." Professor FRANK MORLEY, Johns Hopkins University.

"The doubly periodic functions connected with the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 1$." Mr. O. S. ADAMS, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

"Some results relating to the in- and circumscribed triangle of the rational quartic." Professor A. E. LANDRY, Catholic University.

"On Duhamel's theorem." Professor L. S. HULBURT, Johns Hopkins University.

"On the Missouri system of grading students." Professor FLORENCE P. LEWIS, Goucher College.

"A college training course in secondary mathematics." Dr. H. C. GOSSARD, U. S. Naval Academy.

"The use of polar line-coördinates." Mr. PAUL CAPRON, U. S. Naval Academy.

"A general system of approximate integration formulas." Mr. M. SASULY, Bureau of Standards (introduced by Mr. Harry M. Roeser).

"Matrices connected with the invariants of the equation of the second degree." Dr. J. A. BULLARD, U. S. Naval Academy.

RALPH E. ROOT, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY SECTION.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Mathematics Section of the Kentucky Colleges and the Second Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Section of the Mathematical Association of America, was held at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., May 11, 1918, in the Physics Lecture Room, Physics Building. The chairman, Prof. A. L. Rhodon, in a few words welcomed the members and visitors. The program with brief abstracts follows.

"Illustrated Lecture on Snowflakes." D. W. Martin, Professor of Physics, Georgetown College, assisted by Mr. C. V. Mullins.

Prof. Martin gave a brief account of the earliest work in snowflake photography by J. G. Greenough of Jericho, Vermont. Many slides were shown and attention was especially called to the pronounced hexagonal shape of the flakes, there being only one exception to this.

"Photogrammetry." Mr. V. G. Grove, University of Ky.

Photographic principles were first enunciated by Beauteemps-Beaupré in 1791-1793. Following the invention of the sensitized plate, Colonel A. Laussedat in 1864 published the first work on photographic surveying. In 1865 A. Meydenbauer published applications to architecture. Guido Hauch then (1884) gave a graphical construction of a third perspective from two given ones. S. Finsterwalder laid the foundation of photogrammetry. Besides these, practical surveyors used photogrammetric methods to aid them in mapping mountainous regions. The two cases of one and two perspectives were discussed; the perspective being either vertical or inclined. The problems of orientation, graphical construction, reconstruction of an auxiliary figure, were given. An analytical expression for the coördinates of the space point in terms of the coördinates of the images was obtained. G. Hauch's construction of a third perspective was then discussed and it was shown that this subject has a very wide application.

"The Decipherment of Military Code Messages." H. R. Phalen, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

The speaker showed by some dozen large printed sheets the various methods of enciphering military code messages. All messages are divided into two great classes: transposition and substitution. In the first case the letters are simply rearranged according to some predetermined scheme, but each letter represents itself; that is, "a" means "a" and "k" means "k" wherever they are found. Consequently the vowel and consonant frequencies will be the same in this type of message as they are in any ordinary page of reading matter. Of this transposition type messages were presented in the simple vertical, diagonal, spiral, keyword and route cipher methods involving English, German, French and Spanish texts. The other great class is the substitution class where letters are